

300 ARE PRESENT

National Association of Manufacturers.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT

Opposition to Government Control of Transportation Rates.

Interstate Commerce and Reciprocity are Among the Questions to be Discussed.—Membership of the Association Represents a Large Majority of the Thirteen Billions of Dollars of Invested Capital of the United States.—President Parry Discusses Several Subjects in His Annual Address.—Mr. D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte Spoke on the Marketing and Equalizing of the Price and the Supply of Cotton.

Atlanta, Ga., May 16.—More than three hundred of the three thousand members of the National Association of Manufacturers, accompanied by a hundred ladies, assembled today at the opening of the tenth annual meeting of the association. Representatives from almost every section of the country were present. The importance of the gathering was indicated by the fact that the membership represents a large majority of the thirteen billions of dollars of invested capital of the United States and by the additional fact that among the questions to be discussed during the three days' sessions are interstate commerce and reciprocity. That strongly diverse views upon the former subject are entertained was manifest in the discussion of the afternoon session, when opposition to government control of transportation rates was sounded.

The morning session was called to order by President R. F. Maddox, of the local chamber of commerce. Welcoming addresses were made by Governor J. M. Terrell, Mayor James G. Woodward and John Temple Graves, editor of The Atlanta News. The response was by Vice President William McCarrall, of New York.

Following these complimentary addresses, the regular programme of the convention was taken up. The annual address of President D. M. Parry, of Indianapolis, was first in order.

MR. PARRY'S ADDRESS.

The address of President Parry was taken up largely with the consideration of the labor question, interstate commerce legislation, reciprocity and what he declared to be a strong tendency towards socialism. In the first portion of his remarks he made an appeal for the maintenance of individual and property rights as laid down by the constitution of the country. He took the ground that the functions of the government should be limited strictly to certain specific public ends, and that what evils have developed as a result of concentration of capital in industrial enterprises should be corrected through application of a policy power of the government and not by resort to socialistic innovations.

"The agitation for the supplying of private control over capital," he said, "appears to disclose two distinct methods for the accomplishment of its objects. One is that of confiscation—the passage of legislative enactment and the adoption of other means to reduce profits and to limit private management of capital. The other is that of acquiring government control through purchase from the present individual owners."

Mr. Parry favored the non-partisan organization of the substantial and law-abiding citizenship in order that they may exercise their proper influence in public affairs and counteract the work of the socialist and demagogue.

Taking up the labor question, Mr. Parry said: "Organized labor was less strenuous in the past year in its socialistic endeavors than in the several years preceding. There were a number of notable strikes, and smaller strikes were numerous, but they were almost uniformly failures from the union standpoint. The open shop was the outcome of most of these struggles. At a low estimate fully 1,500 concerns employing labor changed from the closed to the open shop."

"The efforts of organized labor to secure the passage of laws abridging individual freedom of action met with complete failure at the national capital during the recent session of congress, as also did a number of attempts to secure laws of a socialistic character from various legislatures. This was due to the aroused activity of manufacturers and employers in these states."

In discussing the pending interstate commerce legislation, Mr. Parry applied the principles of individualism and competition, as he did all through his speech. He declared that the question of rebates did not properly enter into the discussion of the Esch-Townsend bill, as the leaders in the movement in its behalf themselves declare that the present laws are fully adequate to meet that evil. The issue raised by the proposed bill, he said, is whether the government through a

commission shall establish inelastic legal rates to take the place of the rates now fixed by competition. He quoted a recent interview of Representative Stevens, of Minnesota, one of the members of the house committee on interstate commerce, going to show, he said, that the substitution of a system of inelastic rates for the rates determined by competition would result in great injury to industry in many sections of the country. He said that the commission or any political body that might be created would yield to the most clamorous demand, and that, as a result, the rates between different localities would be more inequitable than the rates now fixed by competition between these localities. In maintaining that competitive conditions are still potent in regulating rates, he said: "The attempt is made to make it appear that the railroad rates are so high that the shippers and the general public can no longer stand the extortion, but must have relief from Congress. Now, the simple incontrovertible fact is that the railroad rates in this country are far cheaper than anywhere else in the world. These rates in general are one-third lower than those of Great Britain and France, and one-half lower than those of Germany, where the railroads are owned and operated by the government. An examination of rates in the past also shows there has been an almost continuous tendency downward. In 1870 the rates were three times what they are now."

"As under the continued working of free competitive conditions rates may be expected gradually to decline, it remains for the advocates of the inelastic socialistic rates to show why any change from competitive conditions is desirable, and whether socialistic rate-making would insure lower rates in the future. The complaints coming from shippers against the railroads are almost wholly complaints of discrimination in favor of other shippers. What the shippers want in this country is impartial treatment rather than arbitrary reduction of rates. The principle of impartial treatment of the public must be enforced. It might be wise when it is found that a secret lower rate or rebate has been granted to any shipper that such rate be made the open rate for, say, one year, as though the rate were part of the published classification."

"Unjust discriminations between localities and kinds of traffic ought to be susceptible to correction through the application of the police powers of the government, the same as unjust discriminations between individuals. There is no valid reason for asserting that one kind of discrimination can be corrected by punitive legislation, and that another kind can only be reached by the socialistic method of fixing rates."

The report of Secretary Marshall Cushing reviewed at length the work of the association under various descriptive heads. The reference was made to the defeat of "Bad legislation" in Congress, particularly of the anti-injunction and eight hour bills. The matter of foreign collections was reported as having shown remarkable results, less than 3 per cent. of the claims having been returned as "uncollectible."

ADDRESS OF MR. NISSIN.

Ludwig Nissin, of New York, then addressed the association. His address was largely devoted to a discussion of the un-Americanism of government ownership of public utilities. He said in part:

"The gross injustice of the public service corporations is unquestionably the cause for the now general demand of the unthinking public for a system of municipal or state ownership of all public utilities."

"If these principles should ever be put into general practice in this country, the result would be the destruction of our liberty and our progress. We would go from wealth to poverty, from progress to lethargy, and from liberty to slavery, because we should live in a state of socialism which aims at equality with the lowest instead of teaching to aspire to the highest."

"As a remedy for these conditions, I would offer the following hints for your careful consideration: First—All public service corporations should be under strict surveillance of the authority that creates them."

"Second—Whatever a charter or franchise is granted to a public service corporation it should be granted only on condition that service rendered by such corporation shall be adequate to the public needs. Such charter or franchises should not be allowed to be given away, sold, leased or merged with that of any other corporation except under terms carefully specified by law."

MR. D. A. TOMPKINS' ADDRESS.

D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., followed. His subject was "Cotton, Its Marketing and Equalizing Supply and Price."

After reviewing the conditions which produce short or large crops of cotton, Mr. Tompkins declared that in the three decades following the civil war the southern farmer produced a constantly increasing amount of cotton, for which he received annually practically the same gross return. The advent of the Southern cotton factory about the close of this period increased the demand so that in the fourth decade, while the production remained approximately the same, the price doubled the return to the farmer.

"The factory proved the farmers' Moses. What he needs now is a Joseph, and this must be the development of commerce, which shall average the production of a series of years and thereby meet the world's demands and steady the price. To meet this requirement, Mr. Tompkins advocated the issuance of a warehouse certificate, which shall indicate not only the actual storage of the cotton but also show the quality and grade of the staple so stored. Such a certificate issued by responsible guarantee companies, would be negotiable in all the markets of the world. It would relieve the banks of the South from the burden of carrying the crop for the farmer and would relieve the farmer from the necessity of forced sales."

The afternoon session was devoted to an address by Daniel Davenport, of Bridgeport, Conn., on the subject of "The Necessity of Organization, National and Local." Following his address came the announcement of committees on resolutions, nominations, rules and order and credentials. The

KEEPS HIS MOVEMENTS SECRET

Rojestvensky Not Communicating With Home Authorities.

NEW DIVISION TO BE SENT OUT

This May Prove Ultimately to be Russia's Salvation—The Japanese are Greatly Aroused Over the Report That German Troops Have Occupied Haichou in the Southern Part of Shantung Province.

St. Petersburg, May 16.—The naval game in the far east is watched with intense interest, but the admiralty is able to throw but little light on the situation. The Russian admiral is keeping his movements and plans secret, not communicating even with the home authorities. Many naval men incline to the opinion that Rojestvensky will pass out of the China sea into the Pacific through the Ballintang channel north of the Island of Luzon, Philippine islands, and give Formosa a wide berth, instead of sailing through the 200 miles stretch of the straits of Formosa in which the Russians might be subject to a torpedo attack.

Another division of reinforcements for Rojestvensky is almost ready at Cronstadt and will be sent out under the command of Rear Admiral Parenago. It will consist of two fine new battleships, the Slava and the Emperor Alexander II, two cruisers, a torpedo cruiser, a submarine, a transport and several minor units. The division is now engaged in speed trials and maneuvering off Cronstadt.

The appearance of this reserve division in the Far East in the course of the summer should the hostile fleets suffer equally in the coming battle, is counted upon to give Russia the necessary decisive preponderance upon the sea. The possession of this division naval men believe may ultimately prove Russia's salvation.

HAICHOU TAKEN BY GERMANS

Conflicting Reports Received by the Japanese Government.

Tokio, May 16.—11 a. m. It is reported that Germany has dispatched a force of troops and occupied Haichou in the southern portion of the province of Shantung, where they raised and saluted the German flag. Haichou is on an extensive bay, north of the old channel of the Hoang river.

3 p. m. It is semi-officially announced that the Japanese government has received conflicting reports relating to the Haichou incident, one being to the effect that the Germans occupied the place and raised and saluted their flag and another to the effect that the Germans were merely engaged in surveying. Pending the receipt of full and correct information the government here refrains from discussing the matter.

REPORT IS WHOLLY INCORRECT

Germany Doing Nothing in Shantung Outside of Fulfilling Her Treaty Agreement With China.

Berlin, May 16.—The foreign office, replying to an inquiry of the Associated Press regarding the excitement at Tokio over the report that German troops had occupied Haichou in the Southern part of the Shantung peninsula, says the report is wholly incorrect, and one of several reports designed to make it appear that Germany is attempting in Shantung what Prussia did in Manchuria. German government is doing nothing in Shantung outside of fulfilling her treaty agreement with China, and from her communications to both the Washington and Tokio governments. The foreign office regards these reports as spread to mislead the opinion of the world concerning Germany's aims and acts.

STEAMER NIKKO ASHORE.

Tokio, May 16.—11 a. m. The steamer Nikko, a naval auxiliary, is ashore at Fusan. She has not sustained damage and it is expected that she will be floated off at full tide.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

Delegates Will Not Attend Unveiling of Monument to Victims of the Galveston Flood.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 16.—The Sovereign Camp of the Woodmen of the World today refused to adjourn and resume the sessions in Galveston, Tex., so that the delegates might attend the unveiling of the monument there on May 22d, erected to the memory of the members of the order who lost their lives in the flood. Two hundred dollars was voted to the sufferers of Snyder, Okla., cyclone. On account of an opinion recently given by the attorney general of Nebraska the sovereign commander was given the right to remove the headquarters of the order from that state whenever the taxation becomes unjust, excessive or oppressive.

DEATH OF KIRK LASHELLE.

Bellport, L. I., May 16.—Kirk Lashelle, the theatrical manager died at his home here today from diabetes. He had been seriously ill only about one week. The funeral will take place at the family residence here next Thursday at noon.

presentation and discussion of the report of the committee on interstate commerce closed the business of the day.

An elaborate reception was tendered the visitors at the Capital City Club this evening. The features of tomorrow's programme will be an address by Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, the discussion of Canadian reciprocity by Eugene Foss, of Massachusetts, and an old fashioned Georgia barbecue.

The choice of the next place of meeting seems to be between San Francisco and New York. It is said that an attempt will be made to carry 1906 convention to the latter city and make it the permanent meeting place of the association.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

(Continued from First Page.)

ters the growth of the individual, whether he chooses to conduct his business personally or transfer it to a corporation.

We seem to be threatened now with a most serious departure from these fundamental laws and principles.

The recently proposed legislation in respect to fixing rates of transportation by the United States government through one commission for the entire country may be a most significant beginning. It is true the proposition is put forward, not with the avowed purpose to fix and establish the prices at which transportation is to be sold, but under the guise of the correction of abuses, by granting power to the commission to substitute in a particular case a rate or price which, in the judgment of the commission is just or reasonable in the place of one judged by it to be unjust or unreasonable.

This would be akin to the government saying to manufacturers that they are charging an extortionate price for a product and must hereafter charge only a lesser price to be fixed through commission or otherwise. If the department of commerce and labor were clothed with power to set aside the price of one article which it regarded as extortionate, and substitute therefor a lower one, would not that be the power to ultimately fix the prices of all your products? The right to name one price is, of course, the right in the end to name all, and the right to name all may mean, if the power be used the absolute suppression of that enterprise which now finds its most beneficent activity in conducting the great and ramifying industrial interests of this country, restrained only by its constitution and the common law and the great natural laws of trade.

I am not denying the power of the right or the policy of governmental regulation by proper and safe methods of the performance by the railways of their public duties.

To correct abuses is one thing, to supervise and direct the earning power of the operations of a business of whatever character is quite another.

I am only pointing out that if the government in its regulation of common carriers, shall go beyond the point of correcting illegal well-defined abuses and unjust discrimination, it may, unintentionally, possibly unconsciously, be entering upon a policy of governmental paternalism, from which retreat will be difficult if not impossible.

May not the corporate manufacturer or the corporate merchant be confronting, in the near future, the same problem with which the carriers have been brought face to face, namely suggested additional legislation on the plea that existing legislation has not accomplished its purpose? If so, if the precedent is established that a commission shall make rates for the railways, may not the equally illogical and harmful step follow that the government shall make prices for the manufacturer and the merchant?

The remedy for corporate evils lies not in suppression nor in undue governmental regulation nor governmental control. Suppression by statute has been tried, and has failed. Governmental regulation beyond the limits of correcting irregularities and abuses, means a paternalism which will sap not only the energies and initiative of the individual, but must retard the development of the country, and may possibly threaten the foundations upon which free government is based.

The remedy lies in an intelligent and thorough recognition of the benefits to be derived from large corporate instead of small individual activity; it lies in throwing the searchlight of public knowledge and public scrutiny upon all corporate action and methods which can, by illegal abuses and discriminations, inflict injury and injustice upon others of equal rights; it lies in wise and judicious laws in respect to the formation of corporations, the amount and character of their capitalization, and the scope of their corporate powers, and in a system of governmental supervision and inspection which can successfully detect and punish all infractions of the law.

It lies not in the restriction of the earning power or the profits of corporations thus formed or thus supervised. The profits of corporations, legitimately organized, and legally and honestly conducted, should be no more restricted by governmental action than the profits of the individual engaged in similar pursuits.

Under such conditions, and they are easily attainable, the well managed corporation has great usefulness for the good of the individual citizen and of the entire country, and in it there is no menace to the structure of our free institutions.

THE "OPEN SHOP" ENDORSED

The resolutions adopted endorsed the "open shop" as embodying the true spirit of American liberty, deprecated "the crimes and outrages of personal liberty daily occurring" during the Chicago Teamster's strike, commended the utterance of President Roosevelt when he declared that the state is back of the city and the nation back of the state, and commended the position taken by Chicago citizens regarding the strike. Called upon the department of commerce and labor to make investigation into the laws of other countries which have preferential duties, and demands that Congress and the President act quickly to protect our markets from the rising tide of discrimination and commended the work of the merchant marine commission and approved the passage of a bill for the upbuilding of American shipping in foreign trade.

The presentation of these resolutions was followed by immediate adoption without debate, but the reading of the resolution calling upon the Isthmian Canal Commission to use exclusively in the construction of the canal American made goods, excepting such goods as are not produced in this country, aroused the most spirited discussion of the convention, thus far.

James A. Emery, of San Francisco,

delivered a strong address upon "The Necessity to Meet Abuses of Power by Organized Labor."

The following resolution of considerable interest to newspapers and other publishers was passed by the convention this afternoon:

"Whereas, the International Typographical Union has indicated that its members will, on January 1st, 1906, demand of their employers throughout the country the establishment of an eight hour work day, instead of nine hours, as now, without proportionate adjustment of wages paid, coupled with the statement that where demands are refused work will cease immediately in the establishment so refusing, and such concerted action being in the minds of this convention, in a measure a conspiracy to force the employing printers to accede to the demands made and contrary to the principals of equity, and fair dealing; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as individuals and consumers of printing, do hereby pledge to the employing printers of America our hearty support and co-operation during the crisis in their business caused by this demand."

ENTERTAINED AT A GEORGIA BARBEQUE.

The visitors were entertained at a Georgia barbecue during the early part of the afternoon and the convention assembled later in the day, when committee reports were received and discussed.

The closing day of the convention will include the election of officers and the formal business of the association. It is said tonight that William McCarrel, of New York, vice president of the association will be elected as the next president as the present occupant, D. M. Parry, is not a candidate for reelection and is quoted as being a hearty supporter of the New Yorker.

The choice of the next meeting place is also to be made tomorrow and at present San Francisco and New York are the only claimants for the honor. Secretary McCarrel of the department of commerce and labor is to address the members of the association tomorrow evening.

A reception is to be tendered Secretary and Mrs. McCarrel during the late afternoon, and on Friday a special train will take the association to Columbus, Georgia, as the guests of that city.

Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts, was expected to deliver an address today, but in his absence his address was ordered placed on the records of the association not being read to the convention. He discussed the question of securing lowest cost of fire insurance.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS

Decisions in a Number of Cases Handled Down Yesterday.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., May 16.—Opinions were handed down as follows by the Supreme court today: State vs. Dunn, new trial; St. James Parish vs. Baxley, no error; State vs. Adams, from Wake, no error; Marks vs. Cotton Mills, new trial; Covington vs. Furniture Company, no error; Jones vs. Water Company, from Durham, no error; Pressley vs. Yarn Mills, affirmed; State vs. Garland, no error; Rayburn vs. Casualty Company, new trial; State vs. Blevine, new trial; Edney vs. Railway, per curiam, affirmed; State vs. Edmundson, per curiam, no error; State vs. Shade, per curiam, no error; Bridges vs. Railway Company, per curiam, affirmed; Norton vs. Railway Company, per curiam, affirmed.

A law stopping a walking delegate's salary while a strike is on might solve the whole question.—Washington Post.

A SENSATIONAL LAW.

(Continued from First Page.)

aside the other day, the solicitor promised that he would show Joe Stroud to be a man of good character. He has not done it, but I have had to enquire of several of the best men in this city and they all unite in saying Joe is the meanest nigger in town. No man and especially no woman as has been the case here, should be placed in jail or even arrested on the unsupported testimony of such a notoriously disreputable character as this, and by such means."

Mr. Scales then said that Joe was only about half witted and he thought he could establish the fact.

After saying that did not help the matter much to have a half witted witness to go about swearing men and women in jail for hire, Judge Peebles said if this was shown he would let Joe out on his own recognizance.

Saturday afternoon Joe was brought from jail and it appearing by testimony that he was half witted he was allowed to be recognized without bond for his appearance at next term of court to answer on a charge of perjury.

The next case was against a man for retailing, the only witness being a woman who swore she got whiskey from the defendant. On cross examination she admitted she had been on the roads twice for larceny, had served seven years in the Virginia penitentiary for killing her husband and was a common drunkard to boot. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in two minutes, and this was the last of the retailing cases. The whole matter has provoked a great deal of comment here, some unfavorable to the judge, more to the Legislature for passing such a law without its being known to the citizens of Greensboro.

Many are criticizing the city officers for not standing Joe Stroud's bond and letting him go to jail when he had been employed to ferret out violators of the law. When he left here Sunday Judge Peebles said that Senator Scales had promised to show him some law in support of the sections of the amended city charter, as construed by Supreme courts, but he had not presented any. Colonel James T. Morehead, one of the leading members of the bar here declares that Governor Glenn ought to call the Legislature in extra session to repeal the section quoted.

UNVEIL STATUE OF FORREST

Tennessee Citizens Pay Tribute to a Confederate General.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL GORDON

Thousands Attended the Unveiling of the Equestrian Bronze Statue to General Nathan B. Forrest—Interesting Ceremonies at Forrest Park. Fine Praise for the Masterful Prowess and Martial Genius of Tennessee's Most Original and Dazzling Soldier.

Memphis, Tenn., May 16.—To the accompaniment of martial music and in the presence of thousands of citizens and visitors the equestrian statue of Lieutenant General Nathan B. Forrest was unveiled this afternoon in the park that bears the Confederate general's name. The statue is the work of the sculptor Niehaus. It was cast in Paris.

Little Miss Bradley, a great granddaughter of the dead hero, pulled the slither cord which exposed to view the handsome monument. The municipal officers declared a half holiday for the occasion, and the city was crowded with visitors. In the parade which preceded the unveiling were Captain William M. Forrest, son of General Forrest, with Captain Forrest was his family and in other carriages rode Colonel D. C. Kelly, of Nashville, surviving member of General Forrest's old staff who surrendered with him at Gainesville, Alabama, and several of Forrest's old escort.

The ceremonies at Forrest Park began with an invocation by the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gallor, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee. General S. T. Carnes then made a brief speech giving a history of the monument. He was followed by General George W. Gordon, who delivered the dedicatory address. General Gordon said in part:

"We have not assembled here today to glorify war. We are not here to exact the direful art and sanguinary science of human carnage, but to salute and accentuate the name, and to commemorate in language, in bronze and in marble, the masterful prowess and martial genius of Tennessee's, if not America's greatest, most original and dazzling soldier—Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest. We declare this durable testimonial so imposing, so impressive, and so expressive of the character and career of the man to be the imperishable proclamation of our veneration for his memory, our gratitude for his services and sacrifices and our admiration for his valor and genius."

"His natural endowments both physical and mental were extraordinary. He began his military career at the age of forty, the same age at which Caesar began his conquest of the nation, and like the great Roman, he never lost a battle. He was one of the world's few commanders, who could personally engage in the combat and at the same time direct the action of his men. He accomplished more with the resources at his command than any commander developed by the war—at the same time displaying more personal prowess than any; and thereby establishing a greater claim than any to be called 'The American Mars.'"

Mayor J. J. Williams accepted the statue on behalf of the city of Memphis.

TESTS PATIENCE

The Most Patient Wilmington Citizen Must Show Annoyance at Times.

Nothing spoils a good disposition. Nothing taxes a man's patience. Like any itchiness of the skin. Itching Piles almost drive you crazy. All day it makes you miserable. All night it keeps you awake. Just 'itch' 'itch' with no relief. Just the same with Eczema. Can hardly keep from scratching it. You would do so, but you know it makes it worse. Such miseries are daily decreasing. People are learning they can be cured.

Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment.

Plenty of proof that Doan's Ointment will cure Piles, Eczema or any Itchiness of the skin.

Read the testimony of a Wilmington citizen: "H. Cronenberg, Photographer, of 114 1/2 Market street, says: 'I used Doan's Ointment and it did its work promptly and permanently. I had a rash all over me, and no one knows how I suffered. It was like being in the infernal region and I could get no relief. I did not dare scratch because that made it worse. I tried everything but only to be disappointed. Some one told me about Doan's Ointment and I procured a box at R. R. Bellamy's drug store. I went home and applied some of the ointment, and I can say brought the first relief I had had for a long time. I can only add that it is a preparation of great merit.'"

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Mr. Levy Withdraws From the Nan Patterson Case.

New York, May 17.—Abraham Levy, who defended Nan Patterson during her three trials for the murder of Caesar Young, announced today that he had withdrawn from the case, finally and absolutely. Mr. Levy said he understood that Miss Patterson intended to accept an offer from a theatrical manager and added that he strongly disapproved of such an action. He said: "I am through with the Nan Patterson case. That cannot be put too plainly."